THE CITY HUNG IN BLACK. SUNDAY BRINGS MULTITUDES TO SER THE MOURNING EMBLEMS.

Broadway Thronged with Speciators-The Brapings of Grief Greatly Increased and Elaborated-The Work at the City Hall. The city was thronged with strangers yesterday. They gathered in the principal proughfares, along which that great army of New Yorkers who seek recreation on Sunday. and usually find it out of town, had also come together. All were interested in the display of mourning decorations which have from day to day been amplified and improved, until they form a spectacle such as was never witnessed in this country before. In Broadway, so far as it lies within the thickly populated portions of the city, only one structure bears no sign of the general demonstration of grief upon its front, get even that exception presents a flag at half mast above its roof. It is in Broadway that the most elaborate, costly, and artistic decoration has been reached, and the example set there has been followed by the tenants of the great business blocks on either side of that avenue. Consequently, Broadway was the centre of obpervation, and the people in numbers and be havior reproduced its appearance on great holidays in the past. The long columns that moved up and down on either side of the street were composed of people in Sunday garb, who had come to see and to comment upon the exhibition there. The great street has been decorated several times in the past week, as one after another of the buildings brought to notice come new and effective arrangement of drapers -to be copied or improved upon by others. Even as late as yesterday morning these changes were going on, and buildings that had worn only a few straggling ribbons of black and white were decked with festoons, broad bands, rosettes, or shields. The sightseers who, by their manners, their dress, or their speech, showed themselves to be from other cities or from country districts, blocked to be seen, and the city people themselves made

their way along clumsily because their faces

to be seen, and the city people themselves made their way along clumsily because their faces were kept upturned by the constant succession of novel sights.

There were more women than men in the quadruple procession, and they unconsciously divided themselves into two classes: the women who put on a said demeanor, and the women who put on a said demeanor, and the women who entertained themselves with scruting in the material in use on the buildings, and with conjecturing its cost per parl when it proved to be other than muslin. No attempt was made to conceal the astonishment of the thrifty, economical ones among them at the discovery that many buildings were draped with good merino, and a few with thick black cloth. In the great windows, also, they saw many fancilul arrangements of scores of yards of black veivet, white satin, and crape. In one such window, the lightly clad figure of a flying angels awoing in midair, while next to it a white sitk shaft, shared like a monument, bore the martyr's name. More producial still was the outlay that produced four breadths of white and black certific feathers enclosing a steel engraving of the lite President.

Broadway never showed to more advantage. Except for the crowds on the sidewalks, it had its Sunday air of quiet and rest. Only a few light wagons, containing other sightseers, ratured over the Belgian blocks, so that when the most curious among the people went out upon the roadway to see a house to better advantage than the sidewalk afforded, they were at ease while they remained there. It was hot all day, however, and at noon, when no shade afforded feet from the blazing heat, there were fewer people by thousands than at a later hour. Then mean time those who had seen Broadway were parading the main avenues and cross streets, in all of which the same demonstration, proportionately, was to be seen. Even in the liabyrinth of numbered streets and avenue up town where there are mainly residences, a waik was certain to reray the visitor with a who feet and a seen become in the labyrinth of numbered streets and avenues up town where there are mainly residences, a waik was certain to repay the visitor with a such to frome costly pretty or unique display. The churenes were generally unadorned until Saurday, but yesterday all wore tokens of the universal grief. In the fifth avenue their sombre draping was relieved by the myrial silk flars bound or fringed with black that fluttered from the windows and the doors of the great residences. The prilars of the elevated ronds in some places were bound with bands of white and black, the bostonices overhead fivere decorated, the bostblacks chairs, the fruit stands, and the lamp posts were often instellul draped. Here and there a street clock draped and with its hands stopped at twenty-live minutes to eleven o'clock, the hour for the late President's death, attracted notice, and one storekeeper in Seventh avenue, catching the suggestion, hung out a white musin dial announcing that hour by means of these and the suggestion. In any out a white musin dial announcing that hour by means of these there was till fine its appeared, and as the weather was still fine its appeared, and as the weather was still fine its appeared, and such extreme prepared for a cast. At the first signt of a school all beach fishermen prepared for a cast. At the first signt of a school all beach fishermen prepared for a cast. At the first signt of a school all beach fishermen prepared and such the search side school as board flasher that surged over the sands the beach stoped gradually, and pushed down on the beach stoped against the sterns. Then two or more than surged over the sands and wait the sterns. Then two or more than surged over the sands and wait the sterns. Then two or more than surged over the sands and wait the sterns. Then two or more than surged over the sands and wait the sterns. Then two or more than surged over the sands and wait the sterns. Then two or more than surged over the sands and wait the sterns. Then two or more than surged over the sands an

on the Third arenue surface line carried two flags berdered with black.

The contres of public interest were Union square, where the hotes and towering stores were most elaborately draped; the City Hall Park, in and around which the public buildings, the new-paper offices, the Astor House, and St. Paul's Church provoked admiration; Grand street east of the Bowery; Sixth arenue, between Twenty-third street and Fourteenth street; Church street, the lower end of Fourth avenue, and portions of the Eighth and Thirl avenue.

avenue. and portions of the Eightu and Thiri avenue.

The Peat Office is more elaborately draped within them outside, and its passageways were thronged all day. It is said that all the mourning meterial in use there will when taken down be sent to Michigan to be distributed among the sufferers by the recent first there.

According to their means, the people in the most created tenement districts had done their best from the money paid them on Saturday to vie with their more fortunate fellow citizens, and on Saturday night and yesterday morning portra is of the late President, festoons of crape, flags framed in black, mottoes, resettes, and all the other emblems of mournful sympathy were hung ut on the walls of thousands of dwellings that had been unadorned before. In the poorer Jewish generates the holidays gave an opportantly that was eagerly embraced. The Chinese, whose ited of mourning is associated with woful music and mysterious rites, copied their heighbors, and yesterday Most street took its place with the rest of the city; but the drapery was so a saty, and the red and gold signs in front of the stores and boar flag houses were so pronounced in color, that it cannot be said that the effect fairly expressed the undertone of sympathy which, though founded on an uncertain crash of the situation, was doubtless strongly left in that quarter.

But the City Hall was the object of the greatest instruct, On Friday night Mr. Imri Kirally received an order to drape that elified. He is the theatred manager whose specialty is the speciment of two or more experiments by unskilled persons, who had at first hung it with innumerable streamers and a sheder ribbons of black and white, and hat wond black bands about He many graceful crumms until they resembled hack and white barder poles. Mr. Kirally laid the basis of his ban of decoration upon a picture of the bunding, but it afforded too boor a chance for effective display, and he added to it a creation of his own, in the shape of a pavision, to be erected ever the porti The Post Office is more elaborately draped

of black merine, muslin, and sipaca rine being of uncommonly fine quality, gaged right or ten women to sut and of and sow the Mr. John Lee, to Miblo's Garden, was had.
Mr. Kira it's design, and
the supervision of the v
many cardium lights, the w
during all of Saturday rid
ing taken at helf morning. It was necessar Order to complete the un lost At no n vesterday nearly o rator's design had disaspend ared, and the pian of seen sufficiently exo-an idea of the effect on tall ladders. om the cornice, ich the acene of people on the pin ing watched the men at or work. ie City Hall is a long white marble

wings at either side. The wings at either side. The wings is partially filled hounted by a portice columns sustaining a hot the façade from an senis at least two sides of the other, and control or main part of windows are numerous, an single columns. The effect imagined when it is known has covered the entire front only the white marble windows. done that the smalled. The front of ever

column, the columns themselves being all black, with festicone so arranged between them that the effect of a canepy is produced. The balcony is hung with black, relieved by shields containing white stripes; and over all the artist has built a smaller canopy of eight black columns, in the front of which is a large painting of the late President, and on the top of all a broken shaft artistically draped. Behind all this, and seen through it all, the marble seems far whiter than before. Above these decorations the gilt eagles in two carved coats of arms hold broad sheets of black in festicons, while stripe of black reach down from the roof between the uppermost windows.

The interior of the building bears wreaths, festicons, and bands wherever they could have been put. The chairs in the Aldermanic chamber are draped, and over the President's chair is a painting representing Columbia prestrate over a coffin. Kirally has had nothing to do with the interior decorations. By the aid of calcium lights his corps of men kept at their work all last night, and expected to linish their labors before daybreak. Some of them were completing the drapery of the Register's office, which was begun yesterday under Mr. Kirally's supervision, upon a plan that was exceedingly simple, ret quite as effective as that upon the City Hall.

#### DULL BLUEFISHING.

Walling for Days for a Sight of a School off

"No fish to-day, an' there won't be any as

long as them boats are off here." This was drawled out by a patient Long Island fisherman as he jarked his head toward two steam fishing vessels waiting in the offing for schools of menhaden. He was sitting on a cross beam of a lookout station on the Great South Beach, about two miles west of the settlement known as Kechaboneck, in the town of Westhampton. He had on faded yellow trousers, stained gray woollen shirt, and a battered straw hat. His sandy beard was unkempt, and his feet were bare. Except when he occasionally swept the horizon with an ancient spyglass, he devoted his leisure time to whittling pieces of wood into senttered piles of chips. The framework of the station has three landings, and various parts of the woodwork have served in times gone by as places for the cutting of the names of summer visitors. On a bench in one corner of the first landing sat the captain of the crew of fishermen. He was better dressed than the rest and was a typical skipper of a fishing smack when fishing with lines was in its prime. He had a long fron-gray beard and considerable rotundity of body. Chewing a toothpick seemed to be his chief occupation. The other fishermen

his chief occupation. The other fishermen were sunning themselves on the sands below or sitting on the gunwale of one of the two surf boats that had been dragged down to the edge of the surf.

From sunrise to sunset they watched there during the days when the wind was light and the surf was low. While the men waited for a school of bluefish to come in sight, two weary-looking horses pulled hay from a temporary crib and switched their tails at the swarms of mosquitoes under the lee of a sand hill. They were used each day to draw the nets in a cart to the station, and drag the surf boats through a cluiceway between the sand hills to the surf. The surf boats were weather-beaten craft, but, for want of frequent use, were not water scaked. Their sterns were toward the water, and oars lay on the seats ready for instant use. Nets and floats were piled high in the sterns.

On the day that the patient fisherman dropped the above remark the two steam fishing vessels kept near the beach, but not in company. When one went to we saward the other went to the eastward, returning later to meet again. The men

"Tain't no use watchin' while them fellers are 'round," the p. f. remarked and fellers

are 'round.' the p. f. remarked again after a long spell of silence,
"Why?" was the forced inquiry.
"'Cause they are after menhaden, an' if they ketch all the menhaden there won't be any blue-fish. Bluefish go where menhaden are. No menhaden, no bluefish.
"How can you tell when bluefish are off here?" "How can you tell when bluefish are on here?"

"By the spray's flying," was the reply, accompanied by a curi of the lips at the ignorance displayed by the inquirer.

But on the following day the steam vessels had disappeared, and as the weather was still fine the beach fishermen prepared for a cast. At the first sight of a school nil became animated in strange contrast to the laziness of the day before. The surf boats were dragged to where the beach sloped gradually, and pushed down until the water that surged over the sands dashed against the sterns. Then two or more as men stood at each side, grasping the gunwale, and wated for a high wave. When it curied over and broke the word was given, every mus-

the talk lasted.

"Binefishing is played out here an' no mistake." one of the Laynor boys said. "It's as much as you can do now to see a school in weeks, but before these menhaden boats were round you could come over here any day an' see a ten-acre lot of 'em. But now the steam labers are scooting along here all the time an' a dishers are scooting along here all the time an's man here can't get a show. There's no bluefish in this part of the bay either, an'it's what I call cussed mean. I think there ought to be a law against eatching so many menhaden, for if all the menhaden go I don't know what'll become of the few bluefish left."

## STARVED TO DEATH.

A Curious Story of a Child's Benth that le Being Investigated in Jersey City. County Physician Converse of Jersey City is investigating the death of an eighteenmonth-old child in a boarding house in Sussex street. The mother, Mrs. Bridget Brown, went to the boarding house, where her sister, Miss Mary Cumming, is employed, on Sunday last, and said that her child was dead. Miss Cumming went to Mrs. Brown's apartments in a tenement house on Greene street, and there found the child wrapped up in a white sheet ready for burial. Miss Camming. while sitting near the child, was astonished while sitting near the child, was astonished to see the body move, and picking it up in her arms, she rushed to the hearest grocery store, and producing a piece of ice, put it in the child's mouth. A moment later the babe opened its eves and threw its arms around its aunt's neck. Miss Cumming, thinking, she says, that her sister had intended to bury the child alive, was afraid to go back to the house, and took the child to the Charity Fospital. There the physicians said it was dvir a of starvation.

Miss Cumming returned to ber work, and on Friday morning went the hospitalto see how the little one was gettle a along. She was told that the child could not live, and the physicians, she says, said that in cas it was taken away on that day they would a net it to Sanke Hol. Miss Cumming went to her sister's house and begged her to take the child home. She refused. Miss Cumming then got permission Cumming went to her sistery begged her to take the child home. She reteased. Miss Cumming then got permission from her mistress to take the child to her house. After placing the dying child in a bed Miss Camming went after a physician, but when she returned the babe was dead. When told of her child's death Mrs. Brown said she did not care, and refused to take the body. It was then removed to the Morgae, and was on Saturday buried by the city. The mother attended the tuneral, and on returning became intoxicated

The season at the Metropolitan Concert Hall closed last night with a benefit to Rudolf Bial. Leiboldt's military band performed during the intervals between the pieces played by the orchestra. The programme included Wagner's "Tannhäuser" over-ture, Gounod's "Meditation," and various selections of a lighter character. The excellent execution of music so varied in kind proved that Mr. Bial is a very versalile leader, energetic and full of magnetism. If the performances under his baton are not prefound, they are at least brilliant, and that is, after all the main thing required at a popular place of anneament.

anusement.

Herr Theodore Hoch performed several solos on the cornet. There have been cornet players before the American public whose execution is superior to Herr Hoch's, but nene whose tone is so full of sensuous beautr and sweetness.

A Change at Koster & Binl's. in place of Herr Neuendorff, Mile. Julia de Bertrand now wields the baton at Koster & Bial's. She is the leader of the Ladies' Philharmonic, said to be composed of pupils from the Vienna Conservatory. The violinists are mostly indies; so is one of the 'celliste and one of the flutists. A lady also plays the double bass, against which she poses gracefully during the intervals. The brase instruments, however, are played by men. The ladies play gracefully and delicately, but in the load passages they are decidedly overpowered by the brass. At the back of the stage is a green arrangement which, as the orchestra comes from Vienna, may have been erected as a substitute for the tries reald. A Tyrolese family, however, also made its appearance, and it is possible that the green arrangement was to remind them of their native mountains. Vienna Conservatory. The violinists are mostly

THE DEMOCRATIC DISUNION.

TWO OR THREE DELEGATIONS CRRTAIN FROM BYERY CITY DISTRICT. Problem for the Albany Convention-

Tammany Hopeful of Bare Recognition -The Sunday Talk of the Politicians. The Tammany organization's abandonment of its proposal to the New York County Democracy and the Democrats who meet in Irving Hall to unite with them on a delegation to the Democratic State Convention has made it certain that two, and perhaps three, delegations from every Assembly district in the county of New York will apply for admission to that Convention. While there was a chance for the union of the New York Democrats, the pollticians had little to say of the probable action of the State Convention concerning the status of the three organizations into which they are divided. But since it has become a settled fact that there will be no union, the pros-pects of each organization before the Convention has been the engrossing topic in local Democratic circles. The leading men in each organization profess to believe that its delegates will be admitted to the Convention, and its regularity be thereby affirmed. But in many cases this belief is based upon the opinion of those who express it as to the duty of the Convention, or upon a wish to appear to be loyal to their organization at the expense of their true convictions. A few of the Tammany men openly declare that they do not expect to get into the Convention, but most of them say that there is no doubt of their admission. These give no good reason for their confidence. When closely questioned, most of them admit that the sentiment of the majority of the country Democrats is against them, and many concede that Tammany forfeited its right to recognition by its bolt in 1879. When pressed to give some reason for their belief that the Convention will recognize them, they say that the country Democrats think that the Democracy can carry the State this fall if harmony prevails in its ranks, and they are therefore desirous of countenancing Tammany for the sake of the large vote which This faith of the Tammany men is largely due

This faith of the Tammany men is largely due to John Kelly's repeatedly expressed confidence in the recognition of his organization. He has told his followers that country Democrats who are opposed to him have signified their wish to harmonize the party in this city and their unwillingness to have the quarrels between Tammany and its optonents brought into the State Convention. Mr. Kelly believes that these sentiments are sure to control the Convention and affect its decision in the settlement of the claims of the three organizations in New York. Another reason given by Mr. Kelly for the recognition of Tammany is its strength.

"Tammany Hell will claim admittance," he said in a recently published interview, because it is unquestionably the strongest Democratic organization in this city and State, and its regularity has been admitted by State Conventions, with very few exceptions." the regularity has been animited by state conventions, with very few exceptions."

There is not a man in Tammany Hall who believes that the Tammany delegation can possibly be admitted into the Convention, to the exclusion of the delegates from the other organizations. The best that their most sanguing sibly be admitted into Rhs. Convention, to the exclusion of the delegates from the other organizations. The best that their most sanguine men expect is that they may get a part of the delegation. What they wish is to be authorized to cail Tammany regular. Mr. Kelly knew that he could not keep out the County Democracy of the county Democracy delegation. The was, in my opinion, very doubtful whether Tammany would be recognized at all. That accounts for his offer to unite with the County Democracy on a delegation to the Convention. Every body who knows Mr. Kelly is aware that he thinks less of an anti-Tammany Democracy in he had thought that he could get into the Convention and keep them out. His action is in accordance with the axlom, Half a loaf is better than no bread. The invitation was given to the Irving Hall Democrats to create the impression that Tammany wished to unite all the factions of the party, but with the real design of controlling the selection of New York's members of the State Committee and destroving the County Democracy. Nobody knows better than John Kelly that the Irving Hall Democracy would unite with it. The leaders of his organization believed that the leaders of his organization believed that the Irving Hall Democracy would unite with it. The leaders of his organization believed that the leaders of his organization believed that the Irving Hall Democracy would unite with it. The leaders of his organization believed that the Irving Hall Democracy would unite with it. The leaders of his organization believed that the Irving Hall Democracy would unite with it. The leaders of his organization believed that the Irving Hall Democracy would unite with it. The leaders of his organization believed that the Irving Hall Democracy would unite with it. The leaders of his organization believed that the Irving Hall Democracy are not at all confident of the recognition of their organization who profess to see a chance for the seconnition. There are, however, a lew men in this organization who profess to

was fold him recently by a conspicuous New York Democrate. "That centiemen," Mr. Purdy said, "talked with many country Democrate, and found that most of them favored any policy which would make barmony in the party. They sucrested that every delegation that presented itself at the Convention should be admitted, and that if they could not naree as to the vote which each should east, they should all have seats as delegates, but not be permitted to vote on the organization of the Convention nor in the nomination of its candidates for State officers. The gentleman who made this sucrestion thought that the adoption of such a policy would be recommended to a such a policy would be recommended to make the sucression thought that the adoption of such a policy would be recommended to make the profit believed that such a pant for the settlement of the differences in the first party in this city would be satisfactory to the Country Lemocracy.

The living Hail leaders have not yet decided whether their cryanization will units with Tammany in electing delegates to the State Convention. Their General Committee will meet this week to determine that question.

The leading men in the New York County Democracy do not claim that the State Convention, but its members will attend and vote at primary elections which will soon be hold in the election districts in this city to choose delegates to the Conventions. These primaries will be called by the Chairmen of the Assembly District Conventions. These primaries will be called by the Chairmen of the Assembly District Conventions of 1859 that elected the delegates who were admitted to the State Convention. John Mc-Keon. Abram S. Hewitt, William C. Whitney, Edward Cooper, Hubert O. Thompson, Robert B. Roosewell, and the other leading members of the Cawarion and be control and choose delegates to the State Convention and choose delegates will be cleading the state Convention of the State Convention and the country Democracy are elected in the other countries, however, will be committee w

the following resolution:

"Resided That a committee of five be appointed on behalf of the Taumany Hall Democratic Scandidon Organization of the Twenty-Brat Assembly District to conter with the Chickering flaid and living Hall Democratic organizations in this district and endeavor to agree apon a plan by which three well-known and representative Democratic organization, may be employed as candidates for delegates to the coming bemocratic bitale Convention to the end that if elected they shall represent at the Convention the united Democracy of the Twenty first Assembly District.

"Note: The convention of the Convention the united Democracy of the Twenty first Assembly District."

they shall represent at the Convention the united Beneeracy of the receivers a seamily Destret.

"Now the proposition contained in this letter," the politician continued, "defeats the purpose of the Cassidy rule, because it suggests the selection of delegates to the State Convention by a central body before the primary elections are hold." The politician gave as another instance of Tammany's violation of the Cassidy rule the passage by the Tammany Committee on Organization on Thursday last of a resolution that the Democrats in the Assembly districts be invited to hold primaries in their districts to elect delegates.

Most of the leaders of the County Democracy found their confidence that Tammany will be excluded from the Convention upon the opposition of the County Democracy to Tammany because of its bolt in 1879. All their advices from the interior of the State indicate, they say, that the Democratic party has neither forgotten nor forgiven John Keily and his organization for giving the Republicans. the Republicans.

SCHWIDTS WEDDING NIGHT.

Sent Home by the Privat to Get Saber, and Three weeks ago Ernst Schmidt, a brewer's

helper, who lives at 885 Tenth avenue, buried his wife. He was much chat down by her death, but he concluded that the best thing he could do would be to marry again, and he hunted around among his acquaintances and selected a young woman, to whom he proposed. He was accepted, and Saturday was named for the celebration of the nuptials.

In company with the bride to be and William

Kienle, a friend, who also lives at 885, Schmidt went to the residence of the Rev. Father Buse, in Fifty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. On the way he took many drinks of beer in honor of the occasion. When he reached the priest's house the reverend father told him to go home, and to come again when he was sober. The bridal party disbanded and Schmidt returned home. An hour later he entered Kienle's room, and told Kienle that it was owing to his interference that the priest had refused to perform the marriage. The men then quarrelied. They went into the hall and afterward continued their quarrel in Schmidt's rooms. Schmidt produced a double-barrelled shotgun. Kienle says that he discharged one of the barrels at him without provocation. Schmidt denies this, and claims that he heid the gun in his hands, and that it went off in a struggle which took place between him and Kienle for its possession. The report made by the discharge brought Policeman Charles Bohan to the sense. On the complaint of Kienle ha arrested Schmidt and locked him un.

Testerday the case came up in the Yorkville Police Court, where Kienle charged Schmidt with attempted felonious assault. Schmidt's eyes were blackened and his face was bruised. He said that the firing of the gun was accidental, that it had no shot in it, and that Kienle had beaten him. The question narrowed down to whether the gun had been loaded with shot or there was only a wad in it. Clerk Murray directed Policeman Bohan to take the gun late the prison yard and discharge the other barrel against a board, to see whether there was any lead in it. Policeman Bohan too the gun into the parison whether it is an according examining the lock and butt, he concluded that it would be better to employ a substitute. He consulted with the prisoners, and finally selected a man named Chatterton, who was serving sten-day sentence. Chatterton is a machinist by trade, and he said he understood the bandling of firearms. Policeman Bohan. Chatterton, and the keeper and the policeman would be heard for be prisoners, and finally selected a man named Chatterton is a machinist by trade, and he said he understood the handling of firearms. Policeman Bohan. Chatterton, and the popic in the court room made for the deep him had sathered in the harrels.

Suiting the action to th and to come again when he was sober. The bridal party disbanded and Schmidt returned home. An hour later he entered

attempts to put his money in. Another of the committee, James McFarland, attempted to put a gold piece in the box, when it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after nicking up the coin his head struck the box. Other members attempted to put their contributions in, but they were unable to do so.

After the mess they met and called on Father Murphy informed them that the collector's action was under the authority and sanction of Bishop Loughlin, who, with his Vicar-Genera, Father Keegan, visited him last Thursday, and gave him to understand that under no consideration must be allow the members of the committee to contribute money for the support of the church, and that he must also deny them the right to rent pews when their present rentals had expired.

This action on the part of the Bishop has caused much comment. The members of the Law Committee, to whom the right of contributing to support the Gospel was denied, are John Fallon, ex-assessor Paniel Walsh. Thos. M. Curry, James McFarland, John Martin, P. F. McBreen, Wm. Dalton, Alex, Holmes, and M. J. Alien.

One of the Law Committee, John Fallon, after the boxes had been deposited within the chancel rail, walked up to the altar and dropped a gold dollar into one of them, making a reverential bow to the shrine of the Virgin as he passed before it, Mr. Failon was the builder of the Brooklyn Municipal Building. He is the treasurer of the law Committee.

treasurer of the Law Committee.

#### FIGHTING WITH A BURGLAR. Policeman Glerson's Lively Tuesle with a Fugitive Thief.

John McCormack, aged 26 years, of 226 West Twenty-sixth street, and Wm. Dietz, aged 25 years, of 249 East Thirty-ninth street, were arraigned yesterday before Justice Flammer, in the Essex Market Police Court, on the charge of attempted burglary. Policemen Gleeson and Max Junker were the complainants. McCor-

Max Junker were the complainants. McCormack's head was gashed by Policeman Gloeson's club. Gleeson's face was bruised, and his uniform was stained with blood.

Policeman Junker said that his residence is at 96 East Tenth stret. At 6's o'clock yesterday morning he heard a noise in the hallway, and found two strange men there. They retreated toward the front door when they saw him. He ran through the basement in order to head them off, but they got to the street first, and ran down toward the East River. He gave chase, and overhauled Dietz within a block's distance. McCormack continued his flight, pursued by Policeman Gleeson.

Gleeson said that he chased McCormack down Tenth street to First avenue, and ordered him to halt, when McCormack turned and dealt him a blow with his flst, knocking him down. He sprang to his feet and closed with McCormack, and in the struggle they both rolled upon the pavement. McCormack being a powerfully built man, was getting the best of the policeman dietemack, being a powerfully built man, was getting the best of the policeman when some residents came to his suistance and McCormack was handenfied. In the struggle Policeman Gleeson broke his club over McCormack's head.

A half dozen skeleton keys were found upon McCormack. When the prisoners were asked what they were too drunk to remember how they got into the house. Policeman Gleeson book that they were too drunk to remember how they got into the house. Policeman Gleeson book they were held.

#### The Base Ball League Championship. The following is the full record of the League samplements to date. Sept 25

QUINCY'S FATAL TORNADO

ALMOST THE ENTIRE CITY DEVAS-TATED BY THE STORM.

Tobacco Factory and a Femaley Slows

Down-Four Persons Killed and Many In-Jured-Murdly & Building Escaping Damage. QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 25 .- One of the most terribly destructive tornadoes ever experienced in this section of country struck this city late vesterday afternoon. At about 4 o'clock the people on Front street noticed a black threatening cloud approaching from the west, and almost before they realized the fact the tornado had burst upon the It was accompanied by thunder, lightning, wind, and a heavy rainfall. The storm swept over almost the entire city, its path being over two miles in width. In point of less of human life and destruction of property it is the most serious disaster that ever occurred in Quincy. In North Front street the roof of Joel Harris's tobaceo factory was torn off. and the upper part of the front wall blown in. carrying the floors with it nearly to the basement. The list of casualties in this building includes the following: Henry Woodhouse, a tobacco roller, was found in the débris dead; Wright Harris was taken out with some difficulty, and was found to be badly cut about the head, and is also bruised about his legs; a boy named Bowen had one of his legs broken and the other badly injured; Freddy Martin, son of Harry Martin, was caught between the timbers and badly bruised, but it is thought that no bones are broken; John Cole and Joseph

timbers and badly bruised, but it is thought that no bones are broken; John Cole and Joseph Headlin were seriously injured about the head and shoulders. The other employees of the factory were more or less injured, but their names could not be learned, as they were taken out of the ruins by friends and hastily carried home. George Ruup, assistant engineer of the Castel Mills, who was sitting in the engine room window adjoining Harris's tobacco factory, was struck on the head by falling bricks and timbers and severely hurt. A feam of horses standing between the mill and the tobacco factory were killed.

One of the most frightful disasters was at Bonnett, Duff & Co.'s foundry, which was almost entirely demolished by the force of the wind. The roof was lifted bodly and dashed down through the building, the sides partly giving way, and the men at work being burled in the debris without a moment's notice. Several mangled and malmed bodies were almost immediately taken out of the ruins, but it was some time before the extent of the calamity was made known. The killed at the foundry are: Henry Ellery Brook, a boy; George Rowland, a married man, and Frank Smith, who died of his injuries while being taken home. The injured are: Lon Wilson, very badly hurt on the head and body; Kratz Buch of St. Louis, arm broken; James Fleming, seriously cut on the shoulders; Daniel Hardner, arm bruised and eut.

At Comstock, Castle & Co.'e foundry, further scuth on Front street, the roof was blown off and a portion of the side wall taken out. Fortunately nearly all the mone scaped.

The Lagie Mills lost a portion of the Greenleaf Manufacturing Company was blown off, but all the workmen escaped unhurt. St. Jacob's Lutheran Church, at Washington and Eighth streets, had a part of the front wall blown in under the beifry. St. John's Church lost acorner of the walls and the towers were blown down. The roof of the Southern Hotel was partly blown off. The roof of the Southern Hotel was partly blown off. Many of the Smail buildings along Front

Schmidt was discharged. The exploding of the gun was owing to the presence of two wads with an air space between them.

THEIR MONET REFUSED.

Contribution Bexes Brawn Away from St. Anthony's Partshoners.

At high mass yesterday in St. Anthony's Church, Manhattan avenue, Greenpoint, the collectors refused to receive the contributions of the members of the Law Committee, which has instituted proceedings against the Bishop of the diocese for refusing them an accounting to show where \$200,000 have been expended on their church.

Pather Murphy had got John O'Hara, who used to collect under Father Lane, to carry the contribution box in the aisle on which the pews of most of the Law Committee open. The first committeeman he came to was John Fallon, who, observing the box jerked out of his reach, made two or three ineffectual attempts to put his money in. Another of the committee, James McFarland, attempts to put his money in. Another of the committee, James McFarland, attempts to put a gold piece in the box, when it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor, and in rising after it was knocked on the floor and in rising after it was knocked on the floor and in rising after it was a floor of the telegraph of the man account in the floor and in rising after it was a floor of the vector and the man account in the floo

carried overboard, but saved themselves from drowning. The roof of Steward's large for storehouse on the bay was blown off and much drowning. The roof of Steward's large ice storehouse on the lay was blown off and much of the ice will be melted by the rain.

The tornado seems to have been quite general throughout this section of the country. The telegraph lines are still down in all directions, making it almost impossible to get information concerning its course and the extent of the damage done. The storm passed about three miles northeast of Cayton, in this county, sweeping barns, trees, and fences before it. In Clayton signs, awnings, feaces, and chimneys were blown down, but the village escaped the full fury of the storm. Continuing in a northeasterly direction, the storm struck the little village of Canden, fourteen miles from Cayton, demolishing it almost in an instant. There is hardly abuilding left standing. All the telegraph wires between Clayton and Quancy were blown down. In Quincy four men were killed said twenty injured, several of whom are so badly hurt that it is thought they cannot recover. Bernard Binning, a carpenter, who was at work on the roof of St. Josepha Church when it was blown off, foil a distance of sixty feet. He is so badly injured that it is thought hecannot live through the night. Mary Kiemke, one of the girls employed at Harris's tobacco factory, was taken out of the ruins with both legs broken. It is thought that he is fatally injured. When the storm struck there were three small boats on the river opposite the city, all of which were overturned. The men were seen strugging in the mean be obtained, though all are reported drowned.

Chicaso, Sept. 23.—A despatch from Rushvitte, Ill, says that a cyclone haid desolate the

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.-A despatch from Bush-Chicago, Sept. 23.—A despatch from Rushville, Ill. says that a cyclone haid desolate the village of Camden, tweive miles west, a place of several hundred inhabitants. The wife of Dr. Watts was killed instantly by the falling walls of her residence, but a child escaped without injury. There are only two houses in the place that have not been more or less injured. A two-story buildin, occupied as Post Office and Masonic Hall, was blown down and burned, entailing a loss of \$3.000. A flouring mill was damaged to the amount of \$2.500. The loss in the village is estimated at \$40,000. The Mothodist and other Christian churches were completely demolished. Along the path of the storm dwelling houses and barns were torn down or hoisted from their foundations. torn down or hoisted from their foundations. Fences, orchards, corn fleids, and hard wood timber groves were levelled. Corn was blown out of the husk and scattered broadcast. The storm lasted only five minutes, but the loss to the farming community within a radius of five miles is placed at \$150,000.

## HURRICANE IN ELMIRA.

Unroofed-Tobacco Sheds Destroyed.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 25 .- A terrific hurricane, accompanied by rain, passed down this valley this afternoon about 5 o'clock. It lasted in this city less than ten minutes, but the devastation caused can only be measured by thousands of dollars. No street escaped from losing some of its fine shade trees. Many immense oak, elm. and maple trees were snapped at the roots like pipe stems, and hardly a street is passable because of the number of trees blown across them. The steeple of the Hedding Methodist Church was blown across he street into a yard, the bell being carried into the middle of the street. A portion of the roof of the First Presbyterian Church was torn off, and the interior of the building was badly damaged. About two tors of brick were deposited in the organ. The tin root was rolled up from the Rathbun House. Some of it was flung over in the street, and the rest piled up on the edge of the cornices. A whole roof from a large and tail building was lifted up, carried a hundred feet, and flung on top of a lower wooden building on another street. School house No. 2 was entirely wrecked. Portions of it were carried 300 feet away. Some of its roof timbers were thrown against a small brick block on the opposite side of the street tearing it nearly down. The spire of a colored church was blown upon a bouse adjoining, and crushed it in. Bricks were firing around like femthers during the storm. After it was over a man counted from his dooryard twenty-seven chimbers in his immediate neighborhood that had been blown over.

Of the many techaco sheds near this city, not one is left standing their open sides making them a rey to the wind. One of them, more in his account of the recently gathered crop, was thrown flat to the ground. The loss in the tobaco interest alone, one of the largest in this county, will be very large. of the First Presbyterian Church was torn off

AN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

There is no part of American journalism which has been mone abused than the work of the interviewer. No matter what may be the topic of interest with the public for the time being, there must always be certain persons who know more about it than any journalist can. The public do not care to know what a newspaper man thinks of some great legal or medical case; but the opinione of famous lawyers and physicians make most interesting and instructive reading. When the topic under discussion touches the pockets of the public. there is a further element of interest in knowing the opinions of the persons best informed upon financial and commercial affairs. Unfortunately in such cases the experts in stocks, grain, cotton, or sugar cannot be relied upon: for, even without their wishing to misrepresent facts, their opinions are biased by the interest which they have in the markets. For instance, it would be difficult to find a member of the Hannibal and St. Jo pool who would confess that that stock was not worth par although if he be a man of ordinary common sense, he must know that such is the case. Therefore the views of Messrs. Gould, Vanderbilt, or Sage on finance are not as valuable as those of Mr. Evarts on law or Dr. Hamilton on medicine. But there is no reason why the views of these financiers should not be much more interesting and useful if they were only made known in a proper manner. It is sad to have to say that journalists are to a great extent to blame for the disrepute under which the interview lies. Reporters are often intensely cheeky, and do not hesitate to intrude themselves at unfitting times and in improper places. So it comes that one hears of the victim of an interviewer as, instead of being proud of the honor which is done him, disgusted and angry at seeing his name in print.

what may be styled the impersonal interview. As has been pointed out, the only raison d'être of the interview is its distinct personslity, and, when this element is removed, the interview becomes a useless string of words. But in the newspaper alluded to the interviews are with "another broker," who may be, for all the public know, some fellow earning a precarlous commission of two dollars a day. The motley assemblage who are supposed to talk in these interviews remind one of the crinnles who sat down to the feast in the parable. Whather Mr. Vanderbilt had bought a piece of ground or Mr. Gould five yoke of oxen-which, perhaps, is only the Scriptural name, for bullsor Mr. Hatch had married a wife, is not plain. but they all make their excuses and refuse to give their views. The interviewer has consequently gone to work and got together the poor and the maimed and the halt and the blind, and suffered them to masquerade in the garb of the more distinguished guests. The incognito cross-eyed broker, lame broker, and broken-nosed broker may be a very intelligent person, but the public do not care one jot what they think of the stock or produce market. The interviewing part of Wall street journalism is thus despoited of all its practical value, and reduced to a mere weapon of anonymous personal abuse against all those who do not see fit to assist the proprietor of the paper in his financial schemes and stock jobbing manipulations. Mr. Joe Harker, for instance, is called a horse jockey because he does not seem to approve of the financial management of the company of which he is one of the directors. As if the fact of a man owning a team or two of fast trotters is more detrimental to his honor

The World has introduced into its columns

him, owning several teams of Judges and legisintors! The past week was in many respects a very eventful one, but Wall street did not seem to be seriously affected one way or the other. The death of the President and the inauguration of his successor were so long foreseen, and consequently discounted, that they could not have any perceptible effect upon values. But the fact that President Arthur incurred the risk of leaving the country for another twenty days without any provision for the transfer of the power of the Chief Magistrate in case of emergency, does not seem to have been duly appre ciated by the Wall street fraternity. Only some half a dozen old financial foxes appeared somewhat anxious to know what would become of our Executive power in case some accident should happen to the new President between now and the

Before they settle these matters in Washington," remarked an old bank President, "I don't care to hold stocks myself, and am not particularly anxious to loan on some of them.

Meanwhile, the leading bulls are exerting their utmost efforts to follow up the corner victory of the Hannibal and St. Jo squeezers. Corners are being predicted on all sides Michigan Central, Canada Southern, the Mobile and Ohio, the Ohio and Mississippi, and a lot of other worthless stocks are reported to be on the eve of tight corners of the St. Jo fashion. Even the sharp advance in Reading is being spoken of as the result of a corner. But the simple truth of the matter is that the two parties contending for power, the Bondites and the Gowenites, have to transfer before Oct. 8 the stock they intend to vote upon on Jan. 10. They had, therefore, to buy as much of it as they could, and a leading Broad street firm, being aware of the situation. began to buy for its own account, and realized large profits. As the voting franchise of the Reading demands, besides registration, the presentation of the actual stock on the part of the voters, none of them will risk to sell or loan the certificates between now and Jan. 10, and the price of the stock is not unlikely to be main tained at high figures.

Although the children of Israel are, as a rule, not addicted to superstition, especially when financial matters are concerned, yet some of our most esteemed Hebrew financiers appear somewhat displeased to see that the Hebrow New Year's day coincided this year with the twelfth anniversary of "Black Friday," Sept. 24. It was on that day also that Mr. Windom made his call for bonds. The report of the discovery of a new comet on the day of Gen. Garfield's death added another disturbing omen and many ason of Israel seems to be apprehensive of the advent of a schlamuzzle (the Hebrew for "general smash"). RIGOLO.

## Industrial Changes in the South.

A bulletin just issued from the Census Office gives some interesting statistics respecting the industrial changes in the Southern States during the past twenty years, especially in the subdivisions of the large plantations. This is shown in the following table, which gives the gross number of farms in six States in 1880 as compared with 1860, and the distribution of this gross number among three classes. viz., those cultivated by owners, those cultivated by occupiers at a fixed money rental, and those cultivated by occupiers in shares;

| Number of Farms | Fixed by | Fixed | Alabama | 13-54 | 53-128 | 72-215 | 62-60 | 69-251 | 62-60 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69-251 | 69

This shows an immense increase in the number of farms in all the States named except Delaware, where no very marked industrial change has occurred recently, the increase in the number of farms in that State only corresponding to the increase in population. In Arkansas and Florida the increase is also partly accounted for by the occupation of considerable regions which were practically unsettled in 1860, which result is to no small extent due to immigration into those States. In the distribution according to acreage it is shown that most of these farms are under 500 acres, and that in some of the States the larger number are under 100 acres. In Alabama only 6.513 are over 500 acres, in Arkansas 2.441, in Delaware 75, in Florida 1.029, in Georgia 10.508, and in South Carolina 5,328.

## Yellow Fever in Barbadoes.

Burbourn ws. Barbadoes, Sept. 8.—The prevdence of yellow fever here absorbs public attention During last month there were 250 deaths out of a population of 37 out. The number of deaths is increasing. The wife of Gov. Robinson is among the victims. THE DOLL'S PICNIC.

Trouble to Parmer Blake's Garret-Way the Please Paties.

From the Glendise Times.

There was a pionio in Farmer Blake's attic. The farmer and his wife had gone to the village, and left little Dick Mod Fanny to take oare of baby Ben. So the children thought they would have a pionio.

It was Doll Dinks's birthday. Doll Dinks was a black baby, six months old, and he squeaked. He had a birthday twice a month. Doll Midgot had hine eyes and yellow curls. They was invited to the picnic.

Dek got a great milk pan and filted it fifth of water. This was Boston Bay. The dolls were first to be taken out to sail, and then they were to have a funch. The funch was a large piece of apiec cake and two jam tarks.

Pudgo, the fat kitten, was invited to the pienic, too. To begin with, they put her on a small table close to Boston Bay so that she could look ou. There was not room in the boat for three of them. The lunch was iald by it an old wooden box. As soon as the boat was roard. The boat was one of diades likely old slippers. Then they set sail. Dick made likely wind blow with the bellows, and Fanny puffed out her rosy cheeks with afther might.

But the trouble was that baby Ben wanted to help with a fire shovel, So the children told him he had better be the fairy godmother. The fairy godmother always hid in the wood box, and popped out just at the right moment. Baby Ben thought he liked best to blow the boat wish the fire shovel, but Fanny promised to give him a bite of her share of the cake. This consoled Ben, and they made a place for him in the wood box. There he kept so very still that the children told how. There he kept so very still that the children thought he must have gone to sleep.

All at once a loud splash was heard. A fearful atorn arose in Boston Bay, and the bont was upset. It was all that fat kitten Pudge, who had tumbled from the table into the milk pan. What an upset. It was all that fat kitten Pudge, who had tumbled from the table into the milk pan. What an upset. It was all that fat kitten Pudge, who had tumbled for the war of the cake, and a blace for him in the wood box. There he was

## From the Charleston Courier.

From the Charleston Courier.

Five years ago a maidon fair, whose home was at a little town near Macon, Ga., anxiously awaited as important letter from her absent lover. Days passed wearsly. The sighing lass haunted the Fost Office, but the Fostmaster's tace always hore that look of exaperating quietude common to those from whom expected things never come. The mainen thought that her near would by ak, for she realized at last that her lover was faithiess. The seene shifts It is September, 1881. In Macon dwells the same lady, but she is now a happy wife with two children. Ble has forcotten the fashless one of her days of woe. Sie therefore is surprised when from the town of her youth there comes a letter bearing as a superscription to her maiden name that derived from her husbant. An accompanying note from the Postmaster explains that in tearing away some of the boards of a sitter case the missive was found. The envelope is postmarked in the series was found. The envelope is postmarked that in tearing away some of the boards of a sitter case the engerty devours the contents. "Heavens! It is from Joint' who proposes in lowing words and bear for a kind reply. The lady a husband also enjoys the letter, and out of curiosity communicates with relatives of the former lover. It is learned that he is a happy Chicage packer, with a wile and three sons. than the fact of a brother director, who attacks

#### Rapid Work by Patrick Bowen. From the St. Joseph Herald

Prom the St. Joseph Heralt.

Patrick Bowen was turned out of the calabous yesterday morning, with forty cents in his pocket. A few hours afterward he offered a guin coat for sain, and a title later he was overhaused by Charley Noil, and compelled to shed a coat belonging to John Firerstein, who drives Hen Ulliman's betcher wason. Firerstein them hunted him up and put an ornamental head on him. He was dumped into a wagon and brought up to the City Hail, where Officers Bloomer and Spicinan searched him, and found four pairs of brand new auspenders and \$1.20 in silver. He went to the Boose again, and will probably set a jall sentence to day. The merchant who heat of sometime to their advantage by calling at the Marshal's office.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Sun rises..... 5 52 Sun sets.... 5 51 Moon sets... 7 19
unan warsa-rhis par
Sandy Hook... 9 16 Gov. Island... 9 54 Hell Gate.... 11 48

Ss Rheola, Crowest, Cardiff,
Ss Royal Crown, Thompson, Girgenti,
Ss E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and
Als Xnidria.
Ss Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Va.
Ss Weanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Foint, and Norfolk,
Ss Weanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Foint, and Norfolk,
Ss Weanoke, Couch, Richmond, Chry Foint, and Norfolk,
Ss Weanoke, Couch, Richmond, Chry Foint, and Norfolk,
Bark Nar Lucit, Trapani, Lisbon,
Bark Nary J. Haker, Sitton, Cork,
Bark Warwick Castle, Claucha 17, Manila and Holle,

Se City of Brussels, from New York, off Crocknaves Sept. 25, on her way to Liverpool. Se Germante, from New York, off Fastnet Sept. 25, on her way to Liverpool.

Sa Nevada, from Queenstown Sept. 25, for New York. Sa Sevilha, from Queenstown Sept. 25, for New York.

## Business Rotices.

Rupture. - Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S services are in action demand that he is compelied to divide his time between New York and Beston. Consultation days in New York, 251 Broadway, Montay, Tuesday, and Saturday; Boston, 43 Miles at Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

MARKIED.

ADAMS—NORTH—Sept. 21, at the Church of the Measiab, John Adams to Ida, daughter of Edward North, both of this city.

BAEHER—BARUC—Sept. 21, at the residence of the brisle's inther, 199 East 58th st., by the Bey. H. P. Mendes, Hermann A. Bacht to Emmile, eidest daughter of Bernard S. Barne, all of this city.

COHEN—WOLFENSTEIN—On Sanaday Sept. 18, at the residence of the Wolfens (Streeper to Gusac, daughter of the late Philip Wolfenstein of this city.

CURRIER—NAETHING—Sept. 21, by the Rey. Charles C. Hall, Wilham Duncan Currier to Minnie S. Naething, daughter of the late John Naething.

MAUNEY—FISHERI—Sept. 21, by the Rey. Charles C. Hall, Wilham Duncan Currier to Minnie S. Naething, daughter of the late John Naething.

MAUNEY—FISHERI—Sept. 2), at the residence of the bride such to the late of the late of the late of the late control of the late of

# DIED,

ASHFORD -In Maspeth, L. I., on Sept 24, Delia Ash-ord, aced 25 years and 6 months. Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral ron, her interesidence, Maspeth, L. I., on Sept 26 at 2 cle k. Bakiff.ETT.—At his country residence, Buckingham arm. Maddle Island, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 22, 1881, there assort timess, William O. Bartust of this city. Funced services at the bouse of his son, Franklin lattlett, 55 East 21st at, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 27, 1 11 of the city. Brad On Saturday, Sept. 24, Francis Berg, a native trans-bore, county Longiture, ireland, in the fill year ds of the family, also those of his son, John Berg. Friends of the family, also those of his son, John Berg, are requested to attend the fineral from his his residence 456 trands it, or Monday morning; thence to St. Mary's thurch, corner of trand and Radge ats, where a solemn mass of requiem will be affered for the repose of his soil and offices, thence direct to the repose of his soil and offices, thence direct to tale are complety. BLYER - at West liaven, toom, Sept. 24 Emaleth Biver, in the Selli year of her age.
Will be interest in Greenwood Cometery on Wednetday, the 28th inst., at 10.20 websits A. M. Services in chaptel in threetwood. day, the 28th Inst. at 10.20 s'clock A. M. Services in chapel in three twood.

C.00NEY - On the 24th Inst. at 272 34 st. Williams burgh, Joseph, and of Owen Coulour, 2020 22 years.

CUMUSKY - On Sunday, Sept. 25, William Cumusky, in the 33t year of his are.

Fuseral from his late residence, 455 East 10th st. on Thesday, Sept. 27, at 1 f. M. DOUGHERTY - At 31 Vocent's Hospital, Sept. 24 Mra. Sarah Bongherty, late of \$11 West Jel st. Willow of Paniel Dispherty.

Funeral from thursh of St. Michael on Monday, the 25th and, at 10 stock.

HALLIGAN - Indexe y City, Sept. 25, Patrick Halligan.
Funeral trem his one residence, 3ed Grave st. Jerse y e the room, 13s West 3.8h st. on Nominy Sept 26, 117 M. for the purpose of attending the functal of our to bother W. J. See Henson. By order of GRO F THURSTON, Sec. JOHN C. FOX. W. M.

## Special Hotices.

TO TRAVELLERS.

DO NOT leave the city without a both of DR TOBLAS'S VENERIAN LINIMENT. It can be seen DV SENTERY. COLLS: See Sections Act. It is perfectly atmosphere to take integrably. Over 500 the actual recommend it. White LANTED FOR OVER THIRST 10 WAY LANS AND NOT A BOTTLE RETURNED. A we dross purify any water and make it withinsome to draink. Only 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Have your buildings photographed by PACH, 841 broadway. INSTANTANEOUS PRINCESS USED. BR. F. MANBROUCK, DEZ BROAD WAY. for the paintess extraction of tech at title office.